

Arizona Republican's Editorial Page

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MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1915

Give thyself time to learn some-
thing new and good and cease to be
whirled around.

—Marcus Aurelius.

The People and the Government

From the time the commission manager system of government for Phoenix was first agitated The Republican has been a consistent advocate of it. Notwithstanding the muddle which has succeeded, it has lost none of its belief in the excellence of that system. Our readers will recall that The Republican frequently stated, though, that a system however good was not an achievement but only an instrument intended to be used by the right kind of men. In the hands of the wrong kind of men a good system might be used with more disastrous effect than an antiquated, awkward system. A sharp hatchet in the hands of an irresponsible boy is a much more damaging instrument than a dull hatchet.

We complained of the old charter because of its dullness, its restrictions, its smothering effect; because it withheld power that the council ought to have and exercise. We favored a new partisan commission elected at large instead of a partisan council elected by wards, but at the same time we pointed out the danger of lodging the greater power in the hands of improper men. We warned the citizens of Phoenix that the government could be no better than a majority of the voters, no matter what system of government might be adopted. If the people should make a mistake, the whole government would be a mistake.

It is now conceded by a majority of the citizens of Phoenix, that we, the people, have made a mistake. Some of us were lacking in discrimination—others of us were apathetic and the consequence is that we are now regretting our folly and our apathy.

Some of us would destroy the system and others of us would change it. We would thereby confess that it is too good for us; that we are not qualified to use such an efficient instrument though the people of other towns larger and smaller than Phoenix have used it to good purpose. Instead of improving the human factor and making it skillful to use the most efficient instrument, we would reduce the instrument's efficiency to fit our own futility and inefficiency.

Hence we have the proposed amendments to the charter. We are not objecting to all the amendments for some of them are calculated to remedy now palpable but minor defects but we do object especially to that amendment which would give the commission absolute control over the city manager and make it powerful at all times to hamper his work.

However much a commission may lack managerial ability it is more likely than not if it is composed of honest men to choose a good city manager. The present commission chose wisely when it selected Mr. Farish and again, it made no mistake when it chose his successor Mr. Craig. The former made a success of his administration and would have been more successful but for the constant interference of the commission. The latter will make a success if he shall be freed from the interference which handicapped the efforts of his predecessor.

If the amendment giving the commission power to remove the manager at will should be adopted Phoenix will have no need of a manager at \$5000 a year—it would already have five managers such as they might happen to be, at \$300 a year each.

The old city council system with all its antiquity and handicaps would be cheaper and better. The members would each be responsible to his party and the voters of his ward, whereas the commissioners are responsible to no organization and to no section of the city. If the people are unwilling to accept the responsibility of electing good men to office they had better leave it with some organization to exercise.

The amendment should be defeated by such a vote that the next commissioners would be definitely informed that it is the will of the people that they confine themselves to the duties which the charter plainly prescribes and that they refrain from interference with the equally plainly prescribed duties of the city manager.

Above all, the people should assume at elections the duty which the charter contemplates they shall perform—that of electing the right kind of men to the commission.

The most amazing complaint yet made in connection with the war is that made by a German professor because the Belgian newspapers—which are being published temporarily in Holland—are unable any more to see "the ridiculous side of things." We doubt if even a Mark Twain could tell a good story while the dentist was extracting his teeth.

The Turk

We of the western world are accustomed to look upon the Turk as altogether inferior. His morals, we may agree, are not up to our standard; at least they do not conform to our standard. We have not heard, however, what the Turk's opinion of our morals is. Being less of a butter-in he has not been so free of expression as we have been.

We are not so much concerned now with the Turk's standard of morals as we are with his ability as a fighting man. We may agree that he is "unspeakable" after quoting from a writer in the London Chronicle that he is the most remarkable anomaly in history. "In his individual capacity he is delightful. Multiply him by millions and he is impossible." But "unspeakable" and "impossible" are two very different things. The Turk in the mass whatever he may have been, is a different person from what we think he is. He is, for one thing a warrior of an advanced type. He was always a fierce fighter but for a time he lagged behind the military development of the world. So did we, for that matter and so did Great Britain until its lagging steps were quickened by the Boer war. First French and then German skill brought the Turk up to date. Man for man he is perhaps the equal of any soldier in the world and there have been fewer highly trained armies.

Doubtless there are many German gunners among the Turks along the Dardanelles but the Turks no doubt could give a good account of themselves unaided.

The Turks have undergone something more than military development. Of them the National Geographic Magazine recently said:

"Sober, clear-headed men, drilled in the best schools of modern Europe, able to hold their own anywhere, administer the affairs of the important Turkish province of Baghdad. As late as 1820 the Tigris overflowed its banks, swept through Baghdad, and drowned 15,000 people in one night. This could not happen now; a great levee, built by skilled Turkish engineers, surrounds the town."

The Turkish government has undertaken the reclamation, by irrigation, of millions of acres of land about Baghdad, in the once fertile plains of Babylonia; and the Turk shows many other evidences of arousing himself from his age-long lethargy in matters of government.

The folly of appointing men to positions of responsibility, as a reward for political service, without reference to capability to perform the duties of the position, has been humorously illustrated in the case of the recently appointed commissioner named by Secretary McAdoo to investigate cotton futures. He visited New York a few days ago and, calling at the Cotton Exchange, artlessly inquired regarding the nature of cotton futures. He admitted that he had never heard of the law regulating cotton futures until he was appointed commissioner, and that he knew nothing whatever regarding the subject. Perhaps Secretary McAdoo will be able to explain the appointment of a man who is not able to differentiate a marginal deal in cotton from a bale of the staple.

Now, if a man should sell another a bottle of cold tea on the representation that it was a bottle of whisky what could be done with him? We leave it to the attorney general. Also, if one should purloin a bottle of intoxicants from a private stock of lubricants, what punishment could be meted out to him? Both inquiries are pertinent.

Former Senator Roberts of Cochrise falls into the Biblical or solemn style in discussing the late session of the legislature. And that's better than out and out profanity.

Former Senator Root says that talking about him for the presidency is nonsense. But most statesmen relish such nonsense, now and then.

But it is a long, long way to Constantinople.

FIGHTING THE QUACKS

The majority of patent medicines not only rob deluded people of thousands of dollars, but what is even worse, lead to vicious drug habits. The ethics of newspaper advertising have advanced to such an extent that most reputable newspapers have closed their columns to patent medicines, exceedingly profitable as such advertising is. The New York Tribune is to be commended for going a step further and inaugurating a campaign against all fake nostrums. Science knows of no medicinal cure for consumption, yet it has been estimated that makers of quack consumption cures swindle the poor sufferers from this disease out of \$15,000,000 annually. One remedy, selling at \$2 for a nine-ounce bottle, is gotten up by a Philadelphia veterinary and was used originally upon horses. Analysis by the Chemical Laboratory of the American Medical Association showed it to be a mixture of alcohol, calcium, chloride and cloves. Numerous other preparations equally fraudulent are sold as medicines.

Many of the popular headache powders have been proven to be dangerous because of their heart-depressing characteristic, and to contain drugs which make drug fiends out of habitual users. The Food and Drugs Act compels the publication on the label of the percentage of alcohol in proprietary preparations. This has revealed the presence of alcohol in large proportions in many patent medicines and affords convincing evidence of the ground of their popularity in the so-called "dry" sections of the country. Many people believe that the use of such preparations does even more harm than the legalized liquor traffic. If the government has no way to stop the use of dangerous and habit-forming patent medicines, the people should be told of their menace by the sort of fearless publicity the Tribune has lately been carrying on.—Leslie's Weekly.

FINE GRAFT

Madge—I don't think there'd be any fun in voting, anyhow.
Marjorie—Sure there would. If a woman you didn't like were running, you could get all the fudge and soda you wanted out of her, and then vote against her.—Judge.

REAL ECONOMY

The women are applying the doctrine of economy in their own way. If the fashion of short skirts goes much further up it will lessen the cost of new dresses and materially cut down the demand for burlesque theater tickets.—From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

RAILROADS PLAN

(Continued from Page One)

Eighty per cent of the above rates would result in rates of:

Class.	1	2	3	4
Rate	\$2.00	\$1.75	\$1.46	\$1.26

These reduced rates, will, if the railroads' request is granted be absolutely fixed, so far as the flat coast rates are concerned. To them would be added the differentials of 15, 25 and 35 cents prescribed for shipments from Chicago, Pittsburg and New York, according to point of origin.

Rail vs. Water

If the petition of the railroads is granted, they would be free to make war on water competition via the canal without having to think about lowering rates to intermountain territory," said Chairman F. A. Jones of the corporation commission in speaking of the proposed change in the order, "and they would be in a position to fight that competition as they did years ago, when they drove the clipper ships from the sea. The corporation commission will, of course, fight any effort to make our rates from the east a fixed quantity, entirely independent of the rates to San Diego, San Pedro and San Francisco, the three California terminals which profit by under the terms of the intermountain order. The matter has been taken up with Spokane and Reno, as well as other cities in the territory affected and they will undoubtedly join with us in resisting the latest move on the part of the carriers, although the time for action is short. Practically everything in the line of ordinary household necessities would be affected by the proposed modifications, as these commodities move almost entirely in less-than-carload lots."

The Back Haul Question

Complying with the commission's order the lines leading to California terminals have submitted the following plan for arriving at the basis for the back haul charge under the new order:

"Deduct from terminal commodity rates 7 cents per 100 pounds, carloads, and 10 cents per 100 pounds, 1 c. l. for basing rates, to which add full local rates from nearest terminal point to destination. This basis to prevail eastward from the terminal point until point is reached where the direct rate is the same or less. In no case shall rate to any back-haul point be less than to the terminal point."

Just how far east this new back haul charge would extend until the direct rate from the east became the same or less is a matter that has not been checked up on the tariff sheets, and until this is done the extent to which it would affect Arizona points will not be definitely known. It is thought probable that the back haul on a large number of commodities would extend as far east as Yuma, Parker and Needles, but its influence on rates to Phoenix and other points farther east will probably be considerable. The north coast lines have also submitted a plan for back haul adjustments to the interstate commerce commission.

SOLDIER DONATES PAY

BERLIN, March 28.—Natal authorities have given out the following letter from a wounded reservist as an example of self-sacrificing patriotism:

"As I am unable at the present to serve my country, being in the hospital, I respectfully donate my last two pay installments toward the construction of a new 'Emden.' I should like to inform the imperial headquarters that at home I have a copper wash boiler, in good condition which I gladly place at the disposal of the beloved Fatherland, and out of which the imperial naval authorities should be able to make a good boiler tube for the new Emden. Please inform me where I shall send the copper boiler. With sincerest wishes that I may soon get back to the front, and in the hope that God may preserve our Fatherland, I am, respectfully, Reservist...., Cuyasier."

PRINZ ETHEL HAS STEAM UP

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The battleship Alabama under the flag of Rear Admiral J. L. Helm of the Atlantic reserve fleet, will sail from the Philadelphia navy yard tomorrow for neutrality duty at the Hampton Roads. At Newport News the German commerce raiding cruiser Prinz Ethel Friedrich shows smoke from both funnels and has little more time to make repairs. It is reported she is to be towed inside the three mile limit to New York. If British and French warships are waiting for her it will be the duty of the Alabama to see the neutrality of the American waters in preserved.

CLERKS GET IRON CROSS

BERLIN, March 28.—In the first six months of the war, the Iron cross has been bestowed upon 2,553 postal and telegraph officials stationed in the field. Out of a force of about 75,000 men in the field postal and telegraph service, including those stationed in conquered territory, 2,598 have been killed.

TO ATTACK MATAMORAS

BROWNSVILLE, Tex., March 28.—Villa forces are gathering to attack Matamoras. A big battle is expected. It is said Villa is in personal charge. Trains of ammunition are being rushed from Monterrey. The assault is expected to cost 75,000 Villa troops 100 dead and 400 wounded. Emiliano Nafarrete commands the Carranza garrison or 1200 men and machine guns. General Manuel Chaves' brigade charged the trenches and was nearly annihilated.

"DUTCHY" DEARDORFF BREAKS LEG SLIDING

Pitcher for Tucson Regulars Meets Mishap in Fourth Inning

(Special to The Republican)
TUCSON, March 28.—When sliding home in the fourth inning "Dutchy" Deardorff, formerly from Sherman, Texas, and now pitcher for the Tucson Regulars, broke his left leg above the ankle this afternoon in the Grove-Tucson game. He will be out of the game for some time.

The loss proved disastrous for the Regulars as Meyer who followed, was driven from the box in the fifth inning by the hitting, and five runs were made off him. Rico, the Grove importation from Hayden, pitched nice ball until the seventh, when he weakened and the game was finished by Uquides, the Grove southpaw.

SEEK HISTORIC BANNER

SALEM, Ore., March 28.—Whether Oregon or California will secure the signal flag used on the battleship Oregon in the battle of Santiago will soon be decided. The Oregon Historical Society has asked that the state purchase the flag, which is now owned by J. M. Brown of North Yakima, Wash. It is understood that if Oregon does not purchase the flag, it will be sold to California.

GERMAN FLAG THROUGH CANAL

PANAMA, March 28.—A vessel flying the German flag has finally passed through the canal. The little gasoline launch Germania owned by the chief engineer of one of the interned Hamburg-American lines in Colon harbor made the trip a few days ago from Cristobal to Balboa and return. Austria has not yet had a vessel flying her flag pass through the waterway.

DREDGER CHAIN

(Continued from Page One)

trace of the submarine. The relief workers who had toiled without sleep, scarcely pausing to eat, were visibly downcast by the news.

Another chain became attached to something ninety feet below the surface. A diver named Evans at once descended to investigate. He returned soon with the statement it was merely caught on the bed of the ocean. Lieut. Charles E. Smith, commander of the submarine division here was ordered to resume dredging the bottom of the sea.

The four submarines were examined and found in good condition only a month ago. There is a sense of gloom in Honolulu, and business is half neglected.

VICE-PRESIDENT GIVEN,

(Continued from Page One)

Davidson and Mayor Charles F. Onall. A parade, luncheon, dinner and addresses are on the program for tomorrow.

According to Secretary Roosevelt, San Diego will receive the entire Atlantic fleet in July. Probably San Diego will be the base for navy dirigibles.

Mrs. J. B. Thomas of Los Angeles will be at the Adams hotel, Monday evening and Tuesday, March 29 and 30, with a line of Spring Suits, both fancy and tailored, also separate coats and fancy blouses. Will be glad to see the ladies of Phoenix. (Advertisement.)

Why Take a Chance

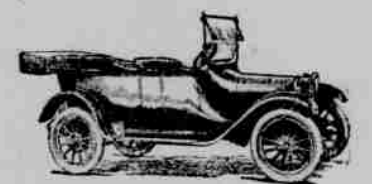
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DODGE BROTHERS, MOTOR CAR

McARTHUR BROTHERS

The Salvation Army is fifty years old this year. It was founded in 1865 by General William Booth.



THE GUNS

The guns of the BIG CITY have been raking the country with deadly fire for more than forty years. The guns are Bossed by the mail order kings. The bombs are the catalogs. Many a fine community, many a thriving town, has been ruined by this constant hammering. But deadly as this catalog siege is, WE have weapons in our OWN possession that are able to beat back the siege guns. The trouble is we DON'T USE these weapons. We have allowed ourselves to be bombarded without retaliating. Yet OUR weapons, if USED, mean victory to US. Reason, Knowledge, Common Sense, Community Pride, Co-operation—THESE are our weapons. OUR town can beat back any siege from the outside. But it is up to each one of US to KNOW this, to USE this knowledge. And, having learned it, we must work at it. Then, let every man, woman and child ENLIST in this Trade-at-Home campaign. Let us beat back the siege guns.

—The Republican Ad-Man